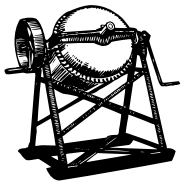
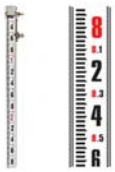
Concrete

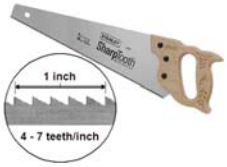
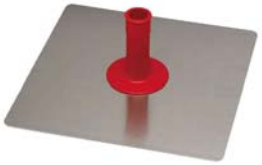


372. Brick Chisel **Section: 11** Made of tempered steel, it is used to score and cut brick. Sizes vary.	
367. Brick Jointer **Section: 11** The brick jointer is used to remove the excess mortar from brick joints and to smooth the joint. The jointer is bent at each end about 20 degrees to allow the mason to use one end as a handle and the other as a jointer.	
370. Brick Layer's Hammer **Section: 11** The wedge shaped end is for scoring and cutting brick, and the other end is for tapping bricks into place when leveling.	
368. Brick Trowel **Section: 11** Is used by a mason when laying out bricks, concrete blocks, stone and when working with mortar.	
113. Builder's Level **Section: 4** A telescope instrument used to check level of forms or field grades. Builders' levels are designed to be used for short distances. Farm or dumpy levels are similar, but have more powerful telescopes. Farm levels are used for longer distances.	
360. Bull Float **Section: 10** Used to float concrete for a final finish. Leaves a smoother finish than the wood float, but it's not considered a slick finish. It is 8 inches wide and comes either 45 or 48 inches long. It also has a long detachable handle.	
97. Carpenter's Level **Section: 3** Used for marking level lines and for checking surfaces for level and plumb. Typical length is 24 to 48 inches. Longer levels are often called masonry levels since they are commonly used to lay brick.	

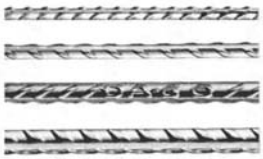
99. <u>Chalk Line</u> **Section: 3** A special container contains the chalk powder and string line which is on a winding spool. Excellent to use in marking long lines on floors, plywood, and roofs.	
348. <u>Circular Saw</u> **Section: 10** The saw is used to crosscut and rip lumber. Size is designated by the diameter of the blade, ranging from 6-1/2 to 9 inches. Many blade types are available for cutting sheet metal, metal, stone, and various other products.	
324. <u>Circular Saw Blade</u> **Section: 9** Used to rip or crosscut wood. The size is determined by the diameter of the blade.	
72. <u>Clay Picks</u> **Section: 2** The handles for all picks are 32 inches long and are larger at the head or blade end.	
91. <u>Combination Square</u> **Section: 3** A level and a scribe are contained in the beam. May be used to measure 45 and 90 degree angles.	
365. <u>Concrete Edger</u> **Section: 11** Used to round the corners of concrete while in the form. The ends may be curved up slightly.	
358. <u>Concrete Tamper</u> **Section: 10** Used to remove air pockets, press rocks down and away from the surface of the concrete. Helps to distribute the concrete evenly around the forms. The frame is made of flat iron with grid bars running across the tamper. Also called a Jitterbug.	
69. <u>Contractors Wheelbarrow</u> **Section: 2** Used widely in the construction industry. Typical capacity is 1/5 of a cubic yard. Wheel is pneumatic.	

366. <u>Corner Trowel</u> **Section: 11** Used for finishing inside or outside the corners of concrete steps or floors with retaining walls. Outside corner is also called a step trowel.	
48. <u>Crow Bar</u> **Section: 2** It is normally four or five feet in length with one end being tapered round and the other end having a chiseled point.	
313. <u>Curved Claw Hammer</u> **Section: 9** Used for driving and pulling nails. Face is commonly rounded for finish work. Weight 13-16 oz.	
71. <u>Cutter Mattocks</u> **Section: 2** The blades ends are rotated at 90 degrees and oval hole is in the center for the handle which is sold separate.	
120. <u>Direct Elevation Rod</u> **Section: 4** Rod reads elevations directly (without subtracting from the HI) by using a sliding tape. Some rods have a cut/fill scale for use in grading.	
161. <u>Duplex Head Nail</u> **Section: 5** Used for wooden scalfolding, forms, and other temporary construction. Common sizes are 6d, 8d, and 16d.	
354. <u>Electric Drill</u> **Section: 10** Used for drilling holes. Sizes range from 1/4 to 1 inch and larger capacity drill bits. Smaller size drills are held single handed, while larger sizes should be held using both hands. Many models are variable speed and may have a keyless chuck.	
263. <u>Engineer's Hammer</u> **Section: 8** Sizes are from 2-1/2 to 4 pounds with handle length of 16 inches.	

81. <u>Face Shield</u> **Section: 3** Eye protection that covers the entire face. Often used with safety glasses when full protection of the face is required. Used when grinding or cutting metals.	
88. <u>Fiberglass Tape</u> **Section: 3** Lengths of 50', 100', 200', and 300' are common. Tape maybe graduated in feet and inches, feet and 1/100', or metric.	
361. <u>Finishing Trowel</u> **Section: 11** The finishing trowel is made of steel and is 4 inches wide by 14 inches long. It is used to give a smooth finish on concrete.	
46. <u>Flat Pry Bar</u> **Section: 2** Contoured flat bar, with beveled nail slots at each end. Also called a Wonder Bar (Stanley brand name).	
93. <u>Framing Square</u> **Section: 3** Are marked in 12ths of an inch on the back side. Also called a Carpenter's or Steel Square. Many of these squares are inscribed with rafter tables.	
359. <u>Fresno Trowel</u> **Section: 10** Used to produce a slick or smooth finish on concrete. Made of steel, it is 5 inches wide and can be 24 or 30 inches long. It has rounded or square corners. The trowel also has a long detachable handle.	
364. <u>Groover</u> **Section: 11** It is 2-7/8 inches wide and 6 inches long with a "V" ridge being 1/2 inch deep and 1/2 inch wide. It is used to mark grooves in fresh concrete walks and floors about 3 to 4 feet apart.	
317. <u>Hand Cross Cut Saw</u> **Section: 9** The standard length is 26 inches and have 8-12 teeth/inch. The saw is used to cut across the grain of the wood. Has smaller teeth than the rip saw. See Appendix E for additional information.	

265. <u>Hand Drilling Hammer</u> **Section: 8** The head is made in three different sizes, 2, 3, and 4 pounds. It has a short handle and can be used in tight places to drive punches, star drills, chisels, and hardened nails.	
362. <u>Hand Float</u> **Section: 11** It is 4 to 5 inches wide and 13 inches long. Floats are used for rough finishing of concrete.	
318. <u>Hand Rip Saw</u> **Section: 9** The edges of the teeth are not beveled, but are shaped like chisels. Typically the saw will have 4-7 teeth/inch. Saw is used to cut with the grain of the wood.	
369. <u>Hawks</u> **Section: 11** Is used by a brick layer or plasterers to carry the mixed mortar or plaster. It is made of aluminum or wood, it has a handle attached to one side, and the plaster is placed on the other. The size is 13 x 13 inches square.	
127. <u>Lag Bolt</u> **Section: 4** The bolt has a square or hex head with a tapered wood screw on the other end. Common sizes range from 1/4 to 1/2 inch in diameter, 2" and 12" long. Also known as a Lag Screw.	
116. <u>Laser Level</u> **Section: 4** A level that uses a rotating laser beam to establish a level plane. Leveling can be done with a single person.	
117. <u>Laser Level Receiver</u> **Section: 4** The receiver detects the laser beam of the laser level. Can be fitted to a Philadelphia or Direct Elevation rod.	
98. <u>Line Level</u> **Section: 3** It consists of a bubble tube housed in a metal or plastic case which has hooks for attaching to a string line.	

374.	**Masonry Bit** — **Section: 11** Used to drill in brick, block, and concrete. The tip is treated with tungsten carbide to resist heat and wear.	
90.	**Measuring Wheel** — **Section: 3** Used to measure long distances such as field boundaries or road length where high accuracy is not required.	
349.	**Miter Saw** — **Section: 10** Used for cutting miters for cabinets, trim, moldings, and window frames. Consists of a circular saw connected to a miter box. The saw pivots for various angles.	
371.	**Mortar Hoe** — **Section: 11** It looks like a garden hoe, accept it much larger and has two holes in the blade to allow mortar to pass through while mixing.	
356.	**Mud Pan** — **Section: 10** Used to carry premixed mud or mortar to the work area. The small metal, plastic or rubber pans have tapered sides. Used mostly with a small trowel or putty knife.	
121.	**Philadelphia Rod** — **Section: 4** Reads like a tape measure. An adjustable target is available to allow readings up to 700 feet in distance.	
70.	**Pick Mattocks** — **Section: 2** Similar to the cutter mattocks except one end of the blade comes to a sharp point for breaking or digging in hardpan or very hard soil.	
112.	**Plumb Bob** — **Section: 4** Can be used to establish a plumb line in laying brick or concrete blocks. Used to establish a specific point when using a transit in surveying.	

74. Posthole Auger **Section: 3** It is operated by rotating the handle.	
73. Posthole Digger **Section: 3** It is operated by thrusting the points into the soil and spreading the handles to pick-up and remove soil. Also called a Clam Shell.	
61. Push Broom **Section: 2** Handles are 7/8 inches in diameter and 4 to 5 feet long. One end is threaded to fit in the brooms body or may bolted on.	
347. Reciprocating Saw **Section: 10** Used for making blind cuts in walls, cutting irregular shapes, and for cutting pipe. Similar to the jig saw but much larger and used for heavy duty work.	
375. Reinforcing Bar **Section: 11** Used in concrete structures to increase the strength of a foundation, wall or footing. Sizes range from 3/8 to 1 inch in diameter and are listed by number of eights, i.e., a number 2 is 1/4 inch in diameter. Available in 20, 30, and 40 foot lengths.	
49. Ripping Bar **Section: 2** Usually it is of octagon tempered steel. Used for demolition and pulling large nails. Also known as a Wrecking Bar.	
122. Rod Target **Section: 4** Used with the surveyor's rod to allow readings at a greater distance.	
85. Rotary Hammer **Section: 3** Used for drilling holes in concrete and with chisel attachments. Special carbide tipped bits must be used with this unit.	

66. <u>Round Point Shovel</u> **Section: 2** A shovel used for digging. Typical handle is approximately 50 inches.	
79. <u>Safety Glasses</u> **Section: 3** Safety glasses have side shields and cover the eyes. The California State Educational Code states that all students, teachers, and visitors in a school shop must wear eye protection.	
80. <u>Safety Goggles</u> **Section: 3** Eye protection that covers eye glasses.	
68. <u>Scoop Shovel</u> **Section: 2** The handle is a short capped ferrule "O" type or 54 inch long handle.	
353. <u>Screwdriver</u> **Section: 10** Comes in many shapes and sizes. These power tools are battery or AC powered, reversible, and variable speed. They are commonly used for dry wall or decking installation. Many models have a high speed range for drilling.	
264. <u>Sledge Hammer</u> **Section: 8** Looks like an engineer's hammer but much larger. Sledges will weigh between 6 to 12 pounds.	
95. <u>Sliding "T" Bevel</u> **Section: 3** After it is set at the correct angle, it is much the same as a square.	
363. <u>Sponge Rubber Float</u> **Section: 11** It is used to apply plaster to walls and must be dipped continuously in water to keep the plaster from adhering to the rubber.	

65. <u>Square Point Shovel</u> **Section: 2** Used for scooping materials such as sand and gravel. Typically the handle is about 50 inches long.	
373. <u>Star Drill</u> **Section: 11** Used to cut holes in concrete or masonry. The drill point is tempered and looks like a four point star. The shank is made of high grade octagon steel. It is operated by striking with a hammer while rotating by hand.	
89. <u>Steel Tape</u> **Section: 3** It should be cleaned after each use and kept free from dirt and rust.	
314. <u>Straight Claw Hammer</u> **Section: 9** The hammer head is the same as a curved claw hammer, but the claw is nearly straight for wrecking buildings or opening boxes. Weight 16 to 28 oz. head may be smooth or serrated. Also called a Ripping Hammer.	
114. <u>Transit</u> **Section: 4** Similar to a level, but a transit telescope can be tilted vertically to measure vertical angles. Surveyor's have generally replaced these with "Total Stations", but transits are still used to measure vertical angles in construction.	
92. <u>Try Square</u> **Section: 3** It is marked in 8ths and 16ths of an inch. Marks 90 degree angles.	